1. Amendments to the Specification

1. At page 6, beginning at line 31, kindly replace the paragraph that begins: "In general," with the following amended paragraph:

In general, increasing the size (meaning adding more unsaturated atoms to it) of a conjugated system lowers the energy of the excited states (both triplet and singlet). Surprisingly, adding unsaturated atoms in the form of odd-integer sub-units does not raise the energy of the triplet excited state, at least not as much as expected. This capability of the odd-integer sub-unit is adversely affected if the size of the odd-integer sub-unit becomes so large that it by itself, that is without any interaction of the adjacent conjugated units, introduces a low-energy triplet excited state.

2. At page 12, line 31, kindly replace the paragraph that begins: "In general," with the following amended paragraph:

More particularly, the invention relates to an electroluminescent device comprising a combination of a charge-transporting conjugated donor polymer having a lowest-energy triplet level with an energy of about 21,000 cm-1 or higher and a lowest-energy single level which is at most 0.5 eV higher in energy than the lowest-energy triplet level, and a phosphorescent acceptor compound having a phosphorescent emission level with an energy of about 21,000 cm-1 or lower.

3. At page 42, kindly replace the abstract with the following amended abstract:

An electroluminescent device comprises a combination of a charge-transporting conjugated donor compound and a phosphorescent acceptor compound, the charge-transporting conjugated donor compound including a conjugated unit comprising a multivalent radical sub-unit having a first and a second unsaturated radical site and a shortest chain of unsaturated atoms connecting the first and the second radical site. The

number of unsaturated atoms the shortest chain consists of is an odd integer, preferably 1. Such odd-integer sub-units provide the donor compound with lowest-energy triplet levels which are relatively high in energy which in turn enable the EL device, when the donor compound is combined with a suitable acceptor compound, to emit light with high efficiency. For example, highly efficient green light-emitting electroluminescent devices are obtained in this manner.